WASHINGTON

Interesting Congressional Proceedings Yesterday.

Mdditional Propositions for Governing the Southern States.

Senate Debate Over Megro Suffrage and Protection of Megro Rights.

Information Wanted Regarding Colored Squatters on Abandoned Plantations.

Another . Whitewashing "Charge from Senator Sumner.

Call in the House for the Early Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Representatives on Hand from Arkansas and the "Territory of Louisiana."

Discussion Over the Status of the Official Reporters.

Thad. Stevens Proposes to Make the Rich Rebels Pay Our Soldiers' Pensions.

Passage of the Twenty-five Thousand Dollar Appropriation to Mrs. Lincoln.

Secretary Seward's Response Regarding Slavery in Mexico.

eation from the Treasury Department on Unsworn Government Employes.

Congressional Rocess from To-day Till the 5th of January.

Thirty-ave Additional Regiments Mustered Out.

SUMPER'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT. or radical Congressmen are evidently endeavoring to the way for their constituency towards a complete general comity to the reconstruction policy of the mident. The abrupt and involuntary denouncement the Message received from the President yesterday, enator Summer, necessitated securing the floor for to-day that he might give an indirect substantiato the equivocal terms of his attack. Ac-ingly Senator Wilson again reported his bill the abrogation of all laws based upon distinction of color, and Sumner followed in remarks occupying about an hour and forty minutes. The speech in ques r. Summer's private correspondence from the South, om officers in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau, group minded-spinsters, engaged in the conduct of magro achools, and interlarded with copious notes from the report of Carl Schurz. The tenor of all these epischlowed to know, strongly reprobated the latitude allowed the Fouth in reforming its civil governments, the whole-male course of pardoning that the President had fol-lewed, and the want of honest loyalty to the Union, es were thrown in to furnish dramatic effect the assumption of hardly suppressed emotion during their recital. Nor did the Senator fail to that he remembered well the spirit of the "white washing message" of yesterday, and the endeavor there-in "to throw the mantle of official oblivion" over all had now been reached, and there was an evident desire to Alourn, but Senator Cowan could not allow the speech of

applause from the galleries.
Unintentionally and through the unguarded "white-washing" qualification of Summer yesterday, the issue between the radicals and the policy of the President has to presume that the fortnight for which Congress proposes to adjourn to-morrow will be turned to active ac

Since the non-agreement of the republican caucus in maming the Senatorial Committee on Reconstruction the oubject has received but little discussion. The appointment was turned over by the caucus to the President of the Senate, who has thus far taken no official action in the matter. It is pretty generally conceded that Mr. Fessenden will be put at its head. Senators Grimes, Moward, Reverdy Johnson and Williams will probably follow. Who the other will be is andecided.

MORE OF THAD STEVENS' PROPOSITIONS Mr. Stevens reported a bill to double the pensions for for property destroyed by rebels, the confiscation laws to be enforced for that purpose. This sentimental measure was referred to the Committee of the Whole on for violent gabble when the holiday recess is over.

Many republican members are already lukewarm upon she extreme measures for the future punishment of sebels by confiscation or otherwise, and this one, although by a ppearing as the champion of a gentleman from Louis and who claims a seat in the House. Mr. Stevens seemin, inconsitency is explained by the fact that Judge Warmout, h, the claimant, represents about nineteen thou-

THE HOUSE REPORTERS.

General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, and hero of the railroad platform car charge at Vienna, endeavored last week, in committee room, to corpe of official reporters. Mr. Banks talked concropally and sensibly. An chairman of the Committee on Rules, the reported one recognizing the Globe corps as attaches. The bill recognized on the Committee of the Roman is the Roman in the Control of the Roman in

consent of Vie Speaker. The proprietors of the Globs, having wv.xed quite fat off printing the debates, have come to, be somewhat captious and exacting, not only with to at body of efficient young men who perform the efficient body which makes annual appropriations to pay for it. Some time ago Mr. Hayes, one of the most cap-able of the reporture was discharged. able of the reporters, was discharged on some fanciful pretext, and the object of Mr. Banks' proposed rule to prevent a further reduction of the force, and to insure faithful reports, whatever the whims of the Globe pro-

THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS ELECT. THE SQUTHERN MEMBERS ELECT.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has received certificates of election of Southern members only from North Carolina, seven; Louisiana, four; Mississippi, two; Tennessee, seven; Virginia, six. Some of these have been referred to the select committee, and also one certificate from Arkansas.

CALL FOR THE TRIAL OF JEFF- DAVIS AND OTHER Another set of herce resolutions calling for the immediate trial of Jeff. Davis and all other responsible rebels has deen laid on the table of the House and ordered printed. These resolutions call for the immediate execution of the law against Jeff if he is found

The compromise agreed upon by the two houses of Congress in the matter of adjournment for the holidays January 5, instead of the 4th, as at first insisted upon by the Senators. Many members who had perfected their arrangements left for their homes to-night, so the meeting in the House to-morrow will be a mere matter of

MAXIMILIAN'S DECREE ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN

MEXICO.

A few days ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling for any information in possession of the Executive Department with reference to so-called ecree by Maximilian, the French agent in Mexico under date of September last, establishing slavery or peonage in that republic. It appears from the reply to this resolution that on the 10th of September W. H. Corwin, Charge d'Affaires, sent a copy of this decree to Secretary Seward, who requested the opinion of Attor-ney General Speed upon that paper. The latter gave an elaborate response, saying, among other things, that the broad declaration in the first regulation that all men of

regulations a grinding and odious form of slavery i regulations a grinding and odious form of slavery is sought to be established, and he concludes as follows:—
I have no hesitation in saying that these regulations constitute a law which deprives working men of rights which are in this country regarded, and which, in every well organized community, should be regarded as inestimable, inalienable and indestructible, and certainty makes them slaves. The history of this country, and particularly the history of the troubles from which we are just emerging, shows that no society can be organized permanantly and remain at peace within its own borders and with the outside world where these great and important rights are denied to any considerable class of meb.

Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Biselow, on the

color are free by the fact alone of having trod on Mexi-

can territory, it is manifest that in the subsequen

Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Bigelow, on the 10th of November, saying the decrees had received the attention of this government, and that the law officer had submitted an opinion that if they were carried into execution they would inevitably operate to reduce to a condition of peon alavery working men of the African race, and of course such of the freedmen before menrace, and of course such of the freedings decree mea-tioned as with or without their intelligent consent may be brought within the jurisdiction of Mexice. The Sec-retary requested Mr. Bigelow to place a copy of Attorney General Speed's opinion in the hands of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to sak that the attention of the French government may be directed to the question which the At-torney General has discussed with ability, and with an anxious desire to arrive at just conclusions.

on to the French government, but no response has yet

It further appears from the correspondence that M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, furnished a copy of the decrees, with appropriate comments, to Secretary Seward, who, under date of December 10, informs that gentleman that moisures have been adouted which are gentleman that moisures have been adopted which are deemed proper to meet the exigencies which they pre-sent. The Committee on Forcian analys now have this

in response to the Senate's resolution of the 13th inst. states that the records of the Department do not show that any persons have been appointed to any office not authorized by existing law, but admits that persons have been appointed to office who have not subscribed to fite oath referred to under the customs and revenue laws in been paid, with one exception. The Secretary mys he sought for persons for such offices who could take the cath literally, but failing to find them, to select those who gave no aid to the rebellion until the government of the United States had failed to give them protection to which they were entitled. He believes that very few persons not belonging to one of these two classes are holding positions under his depart-ment, and that in most of the Southern States nearly every man fit for a revenue officer was at some time either engaged in hostilities against the government of the United States or holding State or Confederate office, either willingly or unwillingly. He acted upon the presumption that Congress would modify the oath, and not subject the South to the humiliation, or the revenue system to the odium, which would result from the employment of Northern men as tax gatherers. He suggests the absolute necessity of immediate action upon the subject, as valuable services have been rendered, and no phyments have yet been made for such services; and the

depend upon such modification.

The Commissioner of Customs reports that most of the officers of customs appointed since the adjournment of Congress have taken the oath, while some have not ted, according to the feelings or circumstances of the appointees. Others have taken the proclamation eath, swearing hereafter to defend the constitution, support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the rebellion with reference to the abolishment of

MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEER TROOPS. The War Department has just issued an order muster ing out of service volunteer white and colored infantry cavalry and artillery in the various military departments are the white troops mustered out :- Eighth and Elevent Connecticut infantry, Thirty-ninth Illinois, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana, Second New Hampshire, Forty. first, Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Third New York Sixty seventh Ohio, Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, Ninth Vermont and the First Virginia. The following are the colored regiments teries F and I of the Second light artillery, Batteries C and D of the Fourteenth heavy artillery, the Third cavalry and the following United States infantry registrents:—The Eleventh, Tweltth, Thirteenth, Twenty first, Thirteeth, Thirty-third, Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh Forty eighth, Fifty fifth, Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Seventy sixth, Seventy-eighth, Ninety second, One Hundredth One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth One Hundred and Thirty seventh, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth.

mauding the redlacary division of the Tennessee, was ordered to reduce the aggregate force of white troops in the Departments of Acorgia, Alabama and Mississippi to seven thousand men, regulars included.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE. Revenue Agent Alexander N. Lewis is in the city, and has been before the Ways' and Means Committee of the House to give his views on several important points of revenue reform. His experience, and practical knowledge of the subject will give his opinions great weight with

FIRST RADICAL SHOT AT GAMERAL GRANT.
General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, and hero of the railroad Diagreem car charge at Vienna, endeavored last week, in committee room, to squeich Mr. Washburne's bill reviving the grade of gene-

Vienna blunder would undoubtedly have as hermetically

The list of candidates for the New York Collectorship grows larger with each week's delay. In addition to in the contest, we now have Messrs. Daniel S. Dickinson, Charles A. Dans, William Orton, Marshall O. Roberts, Robert Dennison, Van Wyck, Bailey, Hulburd, Stebbins, McNamee, Hiram Walbridge and may decide the President to make an early appointment; but the chances are considered against his doing so im-

forty-nine chronometers were found on board the Shenandeah upon her delivery at Liverpool, the makers' names and the numbers of which are as follows:—
Parkinson & Frodsham, London, Nos. 1,102, 1,688, 1,832, 1,720, 1,244, 1,405, and another by the same makers bears no number.
Charles Frodsham, London, Nos. 2,447 and 2,525.
Thomas Hewitt, London, Nos. 1,907, 1,807.
John Toole, London, Nos. 2,519 and 1,828.
Boult, London, No. 75.
John Hutton, London, Nos. 154 and 216.
Arnold & Deat, London, Nos. 708, 740, 757; eight day, 1,048.

1,048.
Dent, London, Nos. 2,326, 1,548.
French, London, Nos. 6,136 and 4,925.
C. Morris Tobias, London, Nos. 671 and 1,213.
M. Larklan, London, Ros. 630, 125.
Hutton & Imlay, London, No. 337.
R. T. Kaskal, Liverpool, Nos. 510 and 42,141.
Henry Frodsham, Liverpool, Nos. 2,122 and 2,129.
Sitherland & Davis, Liverpool, Nos. 1,208 and 940.
Henry Hlatt, Liverpool, No. 948.
Eggert & Son, New York, No. 195.
J. Bywater & Co., Liverpool, repaired by Myers & Co.,
New York, bears no number.
J. Y. Foster, New Bedford, for James Monroe, no number.

Bliss & Creighton, New York, Nos. 1,887, 793, 756, 551, 1,055, 2,027, 1,679.

James Barnett, Liverpool, No. 56. James Moorhead & Son, Glasgow, No. 4,001. Myers & Co., New York, No. 530. THE PUNERAL OF MR. CORWIN.

ection of the Secretary of the Treasury that department was closed at half-past two o'clock to-day to allow the officers and employes to attend the funeral of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, former Secretary. A meeting of the heads of bureaus was held and adopted appro priate resolutions, which were ordered published and a copy forwarded to his family.

MISSISSIPPIANS PARDONS. Botween seventy and eighty Mississippians, of little per-sonal or political note, were pardoned to-day. PARDON OF ONE OF THE PANAMA STEAMSHIP PIRATES.

William L. Black, one of the Panama steamship pirates who was sentenced to be hung and whose sentence was commuted by General McDowell to imprisonment for ten years, has been pardoned by the President.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the petition of the Boolety of Friends, recently assembled in Baltimore, saking that Congress may legislate so as to remark some saking that Congress may legislate so as to remedy of the evils which the freedmen of the South now

Mr. Lanz, (rep.) of Kansas, called up the House bill for the payment to Mrs. Lincoln of twenty-five thousand dol-

SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a peti

Mr. Surman, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition, which was signed by a number of citizens, asking for land grants to the soldiers of the late war, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PETITIONS FOR AFFORMENT OF PROVENDRAL GOVERNORS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. SURMEN, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of citizens of Masschusetts for the appointment of provisional governors over the States lately in rebellion, the guarantee of the rights of all the loyal citizens in those States, enfranchisement and equality before the law, &c. He also presented similar petitions from citizens of New York, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and Keptucky.

This petition was also referred to the special committee of fifteen or reconstruction.

Annexation or occurring or vinginia to wast virginia.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably a bill to give the consent of Congress to the annexation of the counties of Berckley and Jefferson, Virginia, to the State of West Virginia.

The elective Franchise in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morrila, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, with smeadments, one of which modified the privilege by restricting it to those who shall be able to read the constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name. A new section is inserted prescribing a penalty of five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one year, for wifully rejecting or refusing to receive the vote of any person entitled to such right.

Mr. Bushum inquired of Mr. Morrill when the Senate would act on the above bill.

Mr. Mossill—At the earliest possible time; probably not before adjournment, however.

Mr. Sexume—I am very glad that my excellent friend proposes to procoed to the consideration of that measure at an early day. I believe that the country requires promptitude in that act of justice.

Mr. Davis, dem.) of Ry.—I call the Senator to order. The Caran called Mr. Davis to estate his point of order. Mr. Davis to estate his point of order.

Mr. Davis—I sak what question is pending before the Senate?

The Chair stated that there was no distinct question before the Senate, but that Mr. Sumner was not transcending the usage of the body in his remarks.

Mr. Davis—But, Mr. President, the Senator, in his usual manner, was proceeding to make a speech.

Mr. Sumxen—I had only uttered one sentence, while the Senator from Kentucky constantly utters many.

Prinsting the Eulogies on Senator Collamer.

Mr. Asthony, (rep.) of R. 1., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of three thousand copies of the eulogies on the late Senator Collamer, which was adopted.

Mr. Cresswell, (rep.) of Md., called up the House resolution for adjournment and recess, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendment, which was to strike out "Wachnesday" and insert Inursday, and to strike out "January 9" and insert January 3.

Mr. Fessender, (rep.) of Me., called for the yeas and nays on the question of receding.

The Senate refused to recede by the following vote:—Yeas—Mesers, Cowan, Cragin, Cresswell, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lans of Kanass, Medougal, Nor-

Mr. Freshender, (rep.) of Me., called for the yeas and nays on the question of receding.

The Senate refused to recede by the following vote:—
Yeas—Meers. Covan. Cragin, Cresswell, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Ransas, McDougal, Norton, Nye, and Wing, Robert of Ransas, McDougal, Norton, Nye, and Wing, Robert of Ransas, McDougal, Norton, Nye, Meesrs, Anthony, Buckslew, Chandier, Clark, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nemith, Pomeroy, Saulsburg, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey and Williams—28.

The Senate Insisted on the amendments, and agreed to a committee of conference.

The MANTENANCE OF FREEDON IN THE LATE INSTRUCTIONALY STATES.

Mr. Wilbon, (rep.) of Mass, called up the Senate bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants in the States declared in insurrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862. It abolished all laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations which make inequalities in rights and immunities on account of distinctions or differences of rules, race or descent.

Mr. Sumwra—When I think of what occurred in this chamber yesterday—when I call to mind the attempt to whitewash the unhappy condition of the rebel States, and at this time to throw the mantle of official oblivion over the sickening and heartrending outrages—where human rights are sacrificed, and barbarism, rebel barbarism, receives a new letter of license—life that I ought to speak of nothing clas to-day. Sir, I stood here long ago, in the days of Kansas, when a small community was surrendered to the machinations of the alave masters, and now stand here, alas, while an immense region, with millions of population, is surressered to the machinations of the proclassion of the alave masters, and now stand here, alas, while an immense region, with millions of population, is surressered to the machinations of the proclassion for the robel States.

The Gram surgissed that the question before the

Mr. Summer continued his remarks on the bill before the Senate. All must agree, he said, that it was an excellent measure. It undertakes nothing more than the assurance of equality before the law, which it is assurant is essential to carry forward and maintain the proclamation of emancipation to which the national government is piedged. The words of the proclamation no one can forget. They read that the slaves shall from this time henceforth be free, and the Executive, with the military and naval authorities, shall maintain them in their freedom. There is your piedge, which has gone before the world. It goes wherever the limits of your republic extends, and it is as sacred as your national life. Wherever that flag floats, as long as this republic endures, that piedge is greatered? Is it to be committed to individuals? Is if to be committed to States? No, sir. The preservation of that piedge must be by the national government which made it, which gave freedom and which solumnly promised to maintain that freedom. That, sir, is the conclusion of reason. It is also the conclusion of history. Mr. Summer proceeded to quote from the history of emancipation in Russia to prove that it was the duty of this country to maintain that freedom. That, sir, is the conclusion of extracts from the southern correspondence of the Boston Advertiser and other papers, and from private lotters received by him from reliable parties in the South, to show the disloyal sentiment of the Southern people and the cruelty with which freedman.

Mr. Satinenux, (dem.) of Beit, wished to make one remark. There seemed to be an apprehension in some quarters that the democratic party was again to come to power, and come to power through the present Executive. The research to the an apprehension in some quarters that the democratic party was again to come to power, and come to power through the present Executive. There was already an opposition party sprang from the ranks of the republicans. He would say to the President that he ought to stand firm by

Mr. Coway, (rep.) of Pa., was unwilling to let Mr. Sumner's speech go to the country without a protest. The statements read by him from private letters were not impartial nor unprejudiced. The cases referred to were exceptional. Where one man out of a thousand was cruel to negroes it was published; but there was nothing said about the nine hundred and ninety-nine others who treated the negroes properly. Mr. Cowan alluded to Mr. Sumner's charge of "whitewashing" and against the President, and defended the President from it. He read extracts from the message of yesterday, and expressed his belief in its fairness and truth. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until temporow.

his memory.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., pronounced an eulogy meon the deceased member, whom he spoke of in the

upon the deceased member, whom he spoke of in the highest terms as a private citizen and a public officer.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee of Conference on the subject of adjournment, made a report in favor of adjourning from Thursday, the 21st instant, to Friday, the 5th proximo. The report was agreed to.

The Senate at half-past three P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ratulating the country that the anti-slavery amendmen

DOMAIL also asked leave to introduce a reso ties, which was objected to by Mr. Johnson, his col-league, asserting that the termination of the recent civil war has left the lately usurped territory in the hands of the political condition of the people in the late rebel tates must be fixed by the supreme legislative power;

that the effect of the amnesty is to relieve Individuals of
the punishment of crime, but not to confer political
rights; that Congress should confer the necessary power
to enable them to form their own State governments, but
this cannot be done until the rights of those among them
always true to their allegiance shall be protected, &c.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSORS.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vi., from the Committee of
Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Infe
ternal Revenue. He stated that as the law first passed
it gave this power to the Secretary; but was subsequently
changed, to relieve the Secretary of so great a burden as
the appointment of so many officers.

The bill was passed.

The bill was passed.

The bill was passed.

The bill was passed.

THE MORRILL COMMERCENT MAR.

On motion of Mr. Royd, the contestant of his seat, further time to take testimony, and it was passed.

THE COUNTY OF THE POWER SECRETARY OF THE SECR

THE BOUND REPORTED.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on the Rules, reported an amendment thereto—namely, that the reporters of the official proceedings of this House, as published in the Gode, by its order, shall be recognized,

and are bereby declared officers of the House, from the 4th of March last, for the purpose of reporting its proceedings, and their appointment and removal shall be held subject to the approval of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Banks said the amendment was reported with the unanimous approval of the committee. It was intended only to assert the privileges of this House, and not to affect in any degree the relations between the House and the multipliers of the Globs.

misting persons to report the proceedings of the House. The other question can be considered spart from that now under debate.

Mr. Hars understood the proprietors of the Globe are contractors, and therefore have the right to employ reporters and discharge them.

Mr. Barss replied that the amendment did not involve the question of contract. All the appropriations of the House for procuring the reporting are coupled with certain conditions.

Mr. Bornaut said the reporters were diligent and faithful, but the Bouse required the publishers of the Globe to fersish a certain amount of work in a certain time, and, as the House held them responsible, they should employ whom they please.

Mr. Barss replied that neither the publishers of the Globe or the reporters were consulted, because the Committee on the Rules did not consider that private interests were affected by the proposed amendment.

Mr. Baldowin, (rep.) of Mass., was not prepared to vote for it, fer there may be a contract with the Globe to procures report of the proceedings.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, 53 against 71.

On motion of Mr. Hals the subject was then sent to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire and report what, if any, relations exist between the House and the proprietors of the Globe in the way of a contract for reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the certificate of the election to the House of Mr. Kyle, signed by the Govenor of Arkansas and attested.

Mr. ROWNERS.

On motion it was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. ALLEY, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to establish certain post routes, and it was passed.

UNISD STATES BUTGAL PROPECTION HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

Mr. BOCTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted, to incorporate the United States Mutual Protection Homestead Company.

FROPOSED INCHEASE OF PENSION—PAYMENT OF DAMAGES DOWN LOYAL MEN BY THE BERRIES, ETC.

Mr. STRVENS, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to double the Pensions of those who were made pensioners by the casualties of the late war, to pay damages done to loyal men by the rebel government and rebet raiders, and enforce the confiscation laws so as to pay the same out of the donliseated property of the enemy. He moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed till the first Tuesday of February.

Mr. Brooks (dem.) of N. Y., objected to its postponement to a particular day.

Mr. Brooks replied that he did not object to the print-

Mr. Syrvens said he had not asked to make the bill a apocial order. He did not know what the gentleman decired.

Mr. Brooks replied that he did not object to the printing and reference; but he did not want the House to give this bill a preference over others by postponing it to a particular day.

Mr. Brooks replied that committee the gentleman thought it ought to be referred to.

Mr. Brooks replied, the Committee on Reconstruction.

On motion of Mr. Streens, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He afterwards moved to reconsider the vote by which it was referred, and the motion is now pending.

Liarly of Shifowners.

Mr. Elgor, (ep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to limit the liability of shipowners concerning maritime laws, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

OURLY FOR THE NORTHERN DESTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Sixvess introduced a bill to establish a court in the Northern district of Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BIGGRAFES FROM JIR "TERMITORY OF LOUISIANA."

Mr. Brayens presented the petition of Judge Warmouth, asking to be admitted to the House as a delegate from the Termitory of Louisiana. and purporting to be

Resolved. That public pustice and national scentiff demand that inche of the eave and national scentiff or mand that inche of the eave and national scentification of the law should be narried into effect, in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully indicated and faithfully executed, and the truth slearly established that treason is a crime and that traitors should be punished.

Hesolved, That in like manner and for like reasons such of the most culpable of the chief institutors and conspirators of the most culpable of the chief institutors and conspirators of the most culpable of the chief institutors and conspirators of the most culpable of the chief institutors and conspirators of the most constitution and that any the necessary to satisfy the demands of public justice and furnish security for the future, and those criminally responsible for the murder and starvation of the most constitution of the purpose, and that all who are guilty of or are responsible for the assassing the recent rebellion guilty of and responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, as well as those quilty of or responsible for other unparalleled violations of facilities of warfare, are amenable to and should be tried, convicued and punished by a military tribunal, authorized by law civillicol nations, where common law of war may be necessary to ecure the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, may be necessary to provide juries for trials for treason, for writs of error, and to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolutions, and that asid committee report by bill or otherwise.

and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Washieuns, (rep.) of Hl., made a report from the Committee of Conference that when the two houses adjourn on Thursday, the 21st inst., they adjourn to meet on Friday, the 5th of January. He said these were the best terms the House could obtain from the Senate, and on his motion the report was concurred in.

And four destrictive Indians.

The House debated and passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to divert certain funds heretofore appropriated for the immediate subsistence of destitute Indians and Indian tribes.

And Development of the United States to divert certain funds heretofore appropriated for the immediate subsistence of destitute Indians and Indian tribes.

mediate subsistence of destitute Indians and Indian tribos.

ABANDONEO AND CONFECATED LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

On motion of Mr. Strevess, it was resolved that the Superintendent of the Fraedmen's Bureau, Major General Howard, be directed to inform the House whether any real estate seized under the act of July 17, 1862, as enemy's preperty, and the title of which by that act was vested in the United States, had been assigned or allotted to freedmen for a residence and homostead by order of any department of the government, and if so, whether the same has been restored to the rebel owners, and the people of color ordered off, and by whose authority; and also whether the abandoned plantations had been thus occupied and thus restored, and if known to the said Superintendent of the Bureau, to state under what preteace of authority property once vested in the United States under the confiscation of enemies', not as traitors' property, was thus taken from the United States and restored on conquered enemies.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution that the Committees on Manufactures of both houses inquire if the tax from the Internal Revenue act upon the product of the domestic manufacture is greater than the duty, premium on gold, expenses of exchange and transportation upon similar products imported, and if thereby the foreign product is entered for consumption upon more favorable terms than the domestic product to report a remedy by bill or otherwise.

THE PARKE EXHIBITION.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the

remedy by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State, in relation to the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1867, and in which the United States are invited by the government of France to take part. The subject is commended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Congress.

THE DRATH OF MR. ESLICOG.

Mr. HALE ADDOUGLED the death of his immediate predecessor, Orlando Kellogg, and paid a fitting tribute to the private and public character of the deceased.

Mesers. Guisword, RASDALL and MOOSURAD also delivered brief eulogies, when the usual resolutions of respect were adopted and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams which left Havana at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The Cienfuegos Fomento, under date of the

says:—Two of our young farmers have lately under-taken the starting of a sugar plantation on the free for-pion, which is expected to yield two hundred housheads of sugar; they will commence grinding on the lat of January next, and there being no doubt of its high state of cultivation, they are sanguine of its success. THE PRESS DESPATCH.

HAVANA, Dec. 16, 1865. Brothers, of Matanzas, got on fire on Thursday and are still turpentine, cordage, linseed, agricultural implements, &c., all of which were destroyed. There was an insurance of sixty thousand dollars in the Northern Assurance Company of England, though the loss will

The topic of the day is the arrival of Senor Don Edu-

which those burned December 14, 1865, were built.

The topic of the day is the arrival of Senor Don Eduardo Aquamio, the famous Spanish progressive writer and proprietor of the journal La America, from Spain. A grand banquet was given him—the first political demonstration ever permitted to the Cubans. The speeches were fine—very liberal and progressive. One of the toasts was singular, considering that the Cubans are supposed to be a pro-siavery people:—

To that portion of the human race who without liberties produce by unrequited toil the benealts sujoyed by the other portion—those held in bondage.

The places of amusement are filled nightly.

The number of lines of steamers from this port has increased. Six leave to-day for the United States:—The Morro Castle, Cuba and Corsica, for New York; Cortez, for Boston; Evening Star, for New Orleans, and Governor Marvin, for Key West and Tamps.

There has been a disturbance between the military and civil authorities. A cariman, a member of one of the volunteer corps, was thrown into prison for some offence. He claimed his right to be confined in a fort, which was one of the privileges conceded to the volunteers when they were established. This was refused. The Marquis of Aguas Claraz, Marquis of Marianas, J. M. Moralez, Esq., and several other inficential officers of the volunteers, went to the Capitain General and urged the above claim. This was denied, and these gentlemen were told that hereafter all these fusers or privileges would be revoked. This has caused considerable feeling; several officers have sent in their resignations, and more will follow.

Our market is very duil. Small lots of sugar have been sold; No. 12 at 9 reals, No. 10 at 8% reals, No. 11 at 9% reals. Holders are disposed to modify their pretensions. Centrifugal muscovadoes—1,000 boxes have been sold of No. 15 at 11% reals. There is little molasses in the market. A small lot has been sold of superior muscovado at 9 reals. And one cargo of new clayed at 7 reals, and one cargo of new clayed at 7 re

GRAND SUCCESS OF IL POLIUTO AT ST. LOUIS—GAZZANIGA MAKES A FINE IMPRESSION—THE SEASON TO CLOSE ON THE 23D INST.

Sr. Levis, Dec. 19, 1865. Il Poliuto was given this evening, with Gazzaniga as Paulina, Musiani as Poliuto, Orlandini as Severns, and

Colletti as Calisthenes.

Gazzaniga was in perfect voice and made a fine im pression upon the audience. She was called out after the second and last acts, in which her acting produced repeated demonstrations of approbation. The grand duet in the third act was loudly encored, and on its second rendition created a perfect furor. The opera, upon the whole, was a great success. Musiani was a little hoarse and labored somewhat with the difficulty in the beginning, yet the first solo was so finely sung that it was rapturously applauded. As he advanced in the succeeding acts he won still further approbation, and closed grandly in the olio and final scene. Orlandini made a bit in the aria "Allom pongesti o donno," and kept his position with the audience to the end. He was repeatedly applauded. No small part of the success of *Il Poliuto* depends upon the choruses. They were remarkably well sung this evening and reflected much credit upon Signor Muzio.

To-morrow evening Noel Guidi appears in her great part of Norma, supported by Carb Pollini, Musiani and

the evening and a Fuest matines at two o'clock.

Travel eastward will probably be resumed to-morrow The railroad companies are laying a temporary plank bridge on ice to-night, which promises to prove safe for the transportation of baggage and express material, of which several tops have accumulated on both sides of the river. The wind is blowing from the north, and the ice is likely to held together for some hours to come.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Resignation of Hon. George Brown, President of the Canadian Council.

Critical Position of the Confedes ration Scheme.

ANNEXATIONISTS REJOICING

Resignation of the Hon. George Brown.

Hon. George Brown, President of the Canadian Coun-cil, and a leading member of the ministry, has realgned. The cause of his taking this step is not known, but it is

As Mr. Brown took office to effect the confederation of the British provinces, his fate leaves that question in a

very critical position.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

Crisis in Canadian History—Confederation Merely a Step-ping Stone to Monarchy—Restive Feeling in the Mari-time Provinces—Strong Combination Against the Scheme— Continued Anxiety About Reciprocity-The Defence of

tory that must soon decide its fate, whether it is to rewhich hungry scions of the aristocracy may draw their miration from the wise heads of Downing street, or accept the alternative of severing its connection with the come a large and powerful State of the federal republic, ment. No longer is it attempted to conceal the fact that the Cabinet at its next session intend to force the Quebeo scheme of confederation upon the Legislature, with the approval of the home government, who see that, if they would retain their colonies, by a bold stroke of policy they must promptly coerce the provinces into this measure. Once the confederation is formed, it is not difficult to guess what will follow. Another monarchy will be erected on this continent, with an English prince as the ruler, and England will have gained a foothold upon this continent that it will be difficult to remove. Indeed Cabinet Ministers make no secret of the fact that confederation is merely preliminary to the creation of a powerful monarchy here, and they declare to the loyal portion of the community that this is the only safeguard Canada has against absorption by the United States.

At the present moment the country is politically convulsed from Father Point to Red river. The maritime provinces are kicking over the traces and swearing by Allah! that they will not be coerced, while in Canada, where the scheme originated and where it was at first received with some favor, the alarm has been counded, and a strong combination of intorests is being put to work to circumvent the movement. A large portion of the Upper Canadian press is denouncing it and its authors, and Lower Canada speaks through her revolutionary clubs and their organs in language that cannot be misinterpreted. The campaign this winter provinces to be a flerce one, and if the government can only be defeated and sent to the country for a general election no friend of Canada deubts that they will be overpowered, and confederation, so far as Canada is concerned, forever receive its quictus.

Let our government but be firm on the question of refusal to renew the Reciprocity treaty and "Canada is ourse" without the loss of a single life. They cannot subsist not proven the Reciprocity treaty and "Canada is ourse" without the loss of a single life. They cannot subsi ment. No longer is it attempted to conceal the fact that the Cabinet at its next session intend to force the Que

Our Montreal Correspondence cortant Action of the United States Consul General Canada, in Regard to Invoices of Goods for Bon

A good deal of excitement has been caused here by the action of Mr. Potter, United States Consul General in regard to invoices of goods for export to the United

stead of at the value of such goods in bond. The Consul bases his demand upon the following clause of American

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Flight of Salnave, the Rebel Leader, to St. Domingo-A Demand for His Sur-render Made and a Reward of Porty Thousand Dollars Offered by President Geffrard-Apprehended Return of the Rebels to Cape Haytien, &c.

FORTRESS MONROR, Dec. 20, 1868.
The United States steamer De Soto, from Port and Prince the 13th inst, has arrived here. She reports that General Salnave was at Monte Christo, in St. Domingo, with his staff and Senate. He was recruiting his army, Geffrard's forces. There was great excitement at Port au Prince. Reinforcements were being sent forward to

Geffrard sent a commissioner to the St. Domingo government to request the delivery of Salnave, and after wards offered forty thousand dollars for his capture, and various sums for the persons of his council.

At Cape Haytlen were the British frigate Galatca and the corvottes Fawn and Lily, the French steamer Latin, the Swedish frigate Vanadis, and the United States steamer Champkin, coaling for Brazil.

The English fact were raising the gunboat Voldroque for Geffrard, and had removed the machinery from the British steamer Bullog.

The British steamer Jamaica Packet, captured by the rebel steamer Voldroque, was really an English vessel, chartered by Geffrard, and had on board troops and munitions of war. the corvettes Fawn and Lily, the French steamer Latin,

REPRIEVE OF ELLSWORTH, THE NEGRO SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR THE MURICIPE OF HIS WORK.—Morris Ellsworth, the negro confined in the Essex county jail for the marper of his wife, who was to have been executed to-day, has been reprieved until the 10th of January next by Governor Parker, of New Jersey. It will be remembered that a few days since Dr. J. A. Nichols was, directed by that a few days since Dr. J. A. Nichols was, directed by
the Governor to form a commission to examine into the
mental condition of the condemned, based upon representations which have been made that Ellsworth was insane. The Doctor, however, declined to undertake the
matter at such short notice, and the present reprises wea
consequently anticipated. Testerday the reprises was
granted. Should the prisoner be found to be really insane, his sentence will doubtless be commuted to imprise
comment for life, and he will then be sent for treatment of
his disease to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Fatal Affray in Philadelphia.

PHILADRIPHA, Dec. 20, 11

Jacob Metz, tavern keeper of the Twelfthware abot this evening at a public house on the cor Eleventh and Sansom streats, by a party of men of a political quarrel. Five shots were fired and three offect, making serious wentile. Two of the serious were arrested.